

mystified that we do not take the simple step of ratifying the Convention. When we do, the sky will not fall, the sun will rise in the morning, and the Constitution will still be the law of the land.

By ratifying the Convention, the United States will reclaim its leadership status as a champion of the rights of women and girls and send a strong signal of warning to those states who abuse those rights.

On International Women's Day, I call on my colleagues in the Senate to move forward and ratify the Convention.

The use of rape as an instrument of war is a gross violation of the basic human rights of women and girls and I have worked hard over the years to raise awareness about this issue. The United States must work closely with our friends and allies in the international community to eliminate this practice once and for all.

We have seen far too often in recent years how soldiers have used rape in an organized, systematic, and sustained manner to intimidate, spread fear, and ethnically cleanse entire communities. In Bosnia, Rwanda, and East Timor, women were kidnaped, interned in camps and houses, forced to do labor and subjected to frequent rape and sexual assault.

Those who committed these crimes did not believe that anyone was watching. They were wrong.

On February 22, 2001, the international tribunal in the Hague sentenced three Bosnian Serbs to prison for rape during the Bosnian war. Judge Florence Mumba of Zambia stated, "Lawless opportunists should expect no mercy, no matter how low their position in the chain of command."

Last year, in response to a report co-authored by the Shan Women's Action Network and the Shan Human Rights Foundation, I and 31 other Senators wrote to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan to urge him to investigate rape cases by Burmese soldiers between 1996 and 2001 involving 625 women and girls.

The report was based on interviews with refugees on the Thai-Burmese border. It found that the rapes were committed mostly by officers in front of their troops and that 61 percent were gang rapes and 25 percent ended in the murder of the victims. The victims included girls as young as 5 years old.

The Burmese junta did not make a serious effort to investigate the cases. It called the report "totally false and unjust" and sought to discredit the authors.

Those who committed these heinous crimes in Burma must be brought to justice. The United States and the international community must continue to put pressure on the Burmese regime to come clean and take substantive action to punish those responsible.

I commend the victims who overcame their fears to report what happened in Burma. I am hopeful more

women and girls who have suffered the same crime will come forward and speak up. On International Women's Day, I urge the administration and our friends and allies to join me in continuing the fight to end the practice of rape as an instrument of war.

The situation for most women and girls in Afghanistan has improved since the fall of the Taliban. Nevertheless, there is still a great deal of work to be done and I am concerned that the administration is not paying enough attention to the reconstruction of Afghanistan in general and the condition of women and girls in particular.

The United States Congress made a strong statement in support of the women and girls of Afghanistan by passing the "Afghan Women and Children Relief Act of 2001" and the "Afghan Freedom Support Act of 2002". Now we must follow up with sufficient funding. I was proud to co-sponsor an amendment to the Fiscal Year 2003 Omnibus appropriations bill that directed \$8 million of the money appropriated for humanitarian aid to Afghanistan towards programs that support women's development: \$5 million to the Ministry of Women's Affairs, \$1.5 million to the Human Rights Commission, and the rest to USAID.

The future for women and girls in Afghanistan is by no means assured. There are credible reports that in Herat, the local governor Ismail Khan has censored women's groups, intimidated women leaders, and removed women from his administration. In all parts of Afghanistan, women still fear abuse from authorities, avoid attending school, and face undue harsh restrictions.

I am particularly concerned to learn of reports that police in Herat are detaining women and girls caught with unrelated men and forcing them to undergo medical examinations to determine if they recently had sexual intercourse. I and my colleague from California, Senator BOXER, wrote to Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and Secretary of State Colin Powell urging them to put pressure on Ismail Khan to stop these practices and do more to protect the rights of women and girls.

Our victory in Afghanistan will be lost if women and girls are not afforded basic human rights. On International Women's Day, let us reaffirm our commitment to them for a better future and let us let them know that we will not turn our backs on them again.

We must debate and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. We must rededicate ourselves and our resources to international family planning programs. We must not ignore the use of rape as an instrument of war. We must help the women and girls of Afghanistan realize their hopes and dreams.

We cannot afford to remain silent. We cannot afford to place women's rights on a second tier of concern of U.S. foreign policy. On International

Women's Day, the United States and the international community must take a strong stand and issue a clear warning to those who attempt to rob women of basic rights that the world's governments will no longer ignore these abuses, or allow them to continue without repercussion.

TRIBUTE TO BRUCE GWINN

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a special friend and outstanding public servant, Bruce Gwinn, who passed away on January 29, 2003, following a year-long battle with cancer.

I share the grief of many here in Washington who came to know and love Bruce Gwinn in the course of his 30 years working on Capitol Hill. And, of course, my most heartfelt sympathies go out to Bruce's wife, May, his three children, Dylan, Maria and Byron, and his entire extended family.

Bruce was born and raised in Charleston, SC, and graduated from Duke University in 1971. After serving in the Army, Bruce moved to Washington to begin a career in public service. Following my election to the House of Representatives in 1974, Bruce came to work for me as my first Legislative Director, and he served with me right up until I was elected to the Senate in 1980.

Bruce was far more than a superb advisor—he was a valued and trusted friend.

From 1981 to 1990, Bruce worked as a professional staffer on the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, where he served under three chairmen. He then served as a senior policy advisory for the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee, where he was responsible for all regulatory issues.

In 1997, Bruce returned to work on the Energy and Commerce Committee, where he served as Congressman JOHN DINGELL's top advisor on international trade policy. True to inform, he worked full-time right up until days before he passed away.

Bruce Gwinn was of a rare and special breed. He was known by everyone with whom he came in contact as a supreme optimist. Although he had his share of challenges in life, Bruce was always thankful for what he had, and always thought the best of others. People were naturally drawn to Bruce because of his contagious smile and enormous heart. And he had the most uncanny ability to diffuse any tense situation with his endearing sense of humor.

Although Bruce was a very soft-spoken man, when he spoke, you knew you could take his words to the bank. He was as knowledgeable as anyone on Capitol Hill, on a whole variety of issues.

At any point in the past 20 years, Bruce could have taken his expertise on trade, commerce, consumer protection, and other important matters, and

left the Hill for more lucrative employment.

Bruce chose to stay in government. This surprised nobody. Bruce chose to stay in government because that's where he felt he could best serve the interests of hard-working Americans and their families. He chose to stay in government because he wanted to dedicate himself to improving the lives of others. Bruce Gwinn was, above all, an extraordinarily dedicated public servant.

Edmund Burke once said, "There is no greater glory than to work for the public's good."

Bruce lived by those words every day, and our nation owes him a debt of gratitude.

Mr. President, Bruce Gwinn's life was cut short—he was only 53 years old, and in the prime of his life. And he will be terribly missed.

But I came to the Floor of the Senate today not simply to mourn a loss—I came to the Floor to celebrate a life. The life of Bruce Gwinn was truly a life well-lived. He touched so many, and everyone of us he touched is a better person because of it. I am proud to have worked with Bruce, and lucky to have had him as a friend.

I thank the President.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. In the last Congress Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred September 28, 2001 in Falls Church, VA. A man of Middle-Eastern descent had to flee in his car from another driver, who repeatedly rammed and chased him in his vehicle. Police said that the assailant, a white male 50- to 60-years-old, yelled racial slurs at the victim while attacking him with his car. The victim was able to escape without serious injuries.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.●

SALUTE TO DOTTIE ASHLEY

• Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate Dottie Ashley for receiving the prestigious Elizabeth O'Neill Verner Award from the South Carolina Arts Commission. As a long-time arts writer for my hometown

newspaper, the Post and Courier, Dottie has done as much to promote cultural life in Charleston for the last decade as anyone in our city.

This is an honor well deserved. I ask to print in the RECORD an excerpt of a recent Post and Courier article, so that all my colleagues can see the accomplishments of this wonderful southern lady.

The article follows:

[From the Post and Courier, February 27, 2003]

LOCAL ARTIST, ARTS WRITER, CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICE AMONG VERNER WINNERS

(By Dave Munday)

Dottie Ashley has been at the Post and Courier since 1991, following 15 years at The State newspaper. She has covered the Spoleto Festival since it started, the commissioners said. They also noted that she: Won a fellowship to the Eugene O'Neill Theater Center in Connecticut to review new plays; won a dance critics' fellowship to Russia to observe the classic Vaganova method of teaching ballet; won the American Dance Festival Critics' Award to Duke University; was chosen by the Partners of the Americas to represent the state in South America in 1982 and 1984.

The Columbia Record won a Verner Award in 1981 when Ashley was arts editor, and The Post and Courier won the award in 1994 when she was chief arts writer.

"Her reviews and weekly Arts in her Charleston column offer comprehensive, sensitive coverage of the Charleston area's arts and cultural life, and her in-depth reviews of New York theater have expanded audiences for theater by all readers," the commissioners said in a statement.●

TRIBUTE TO DUFFY SUTTON

• Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement Officer Duffy Sutton for receiving the Jason Cammack Officer of the Year Award. Officer Sutton's commitment, dedication, and devotion to service have earned him this award. The award is named after Jason Cammack who was a good friend of Duffy Sutton. Jason died during 2000 while in pursuit of a vehicle in Midway, KY.

As a Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement Officer, Sutton has, throughout the past 4 years, written 1,203 citations, issued 242 warnings, conducted 508 safety inspections, opened 29 cases, secured six DUI's and totaled 60 arrests. For 3 consecutive years, he has won the Buckle Up Kentucky Enforcement Award. Officer Sutton began his career in 1988 as a weigh-station inspector where he has progressed to becoming a vehicle enforcement officer serving 7 southeastern Kentucky counties.

Officer Sutton has also contributed to fighting the war on drugs. To his credit, one of the largest drug busts in Kentucky history took place in 1997 after pulling over a tractor-trailer carrying 839 pounds of marijuana. In a later arrest, Officer Sutton was responsible for seizing 51 pounds of marijuana.

The example set by Officer Sutton should be recognized by law enforce-

ment officers throughout Kentucky. Fighting the war on drugs, securing our homeland, and ensuring that Kentucky roads and highways are as safe as possible depend on law enforcement officers with the caliber of Duffy Sutton. His demonstration of public service on and off duty provide a model example for citizens throughout Kentucky and across America.●

WILLIAM C. CHANDLER, "MR. YMCA"

• Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of the great state of Alabama, William C. Chandler.

For over 50 years, Mr. Chandler's mission has been to help the youth and community around him. His work and endeavors have improved the lives of so many disadvantaged children and greatly enriched the Montgomery community. The foundation of good will he has laid will undoubtedly continue to help countless more as he settles into retirement.

His career began in 1945 when he received his Naval ROTC Officer commission and served 16 months in the Pacific theater. Upon returning, he finished two degrees, taught mathematics and became assistant director at the Young Men's Christian Association, YMCA, in Athens, GA. Two years later, in 1956, he moved to Alabama where he spent the next 54 years working hard to help the children and families of Montgomery, starting as the Boy's Work Secretary and as a Junior Lion's Camp Director. When he got to Montgomery, the YMCA program was very small and in need of financial support. Though the program was small and not well supported, Mr. Chandler had a larger and more significant vision for the Montgomery YMCA. He spearheaded their Capital Campaign and raised over \$1 million, a truly impressive amount considering it was the 1950s. With this money, two more local YMCA facilities were introduced, with even more being built in the 1960s and 70s. Today these facilities serve over 65,000 people each year in seven local counties.

Though Mr. "YMCA," as he is popularly called, centered most of his time and efforts around the YMCA, he also founded many other types of programs to help young women and local families. Included in these are the Alabama Youth in Legislature Program, which gives high school students a hands-on experience with the government. He also started the Hi-Y and Tri-Y programs, which are social and service organizations for high school aged men and women. He also began the Moral Education Program for young men and women; created the Jimmy Hitchcock Award, honoring outstanding high school Christian youth; launched the Montgomery Lions International Youth Camp; and, started the Youth to Europe Program. He also established the After School Child Care Program,